

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5252

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS

SURE DIVIDENDS IN

THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 20 cents per share on value \$1.00 and NON-ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be advanced to 25 cents per share. The property is located 20 miles southwest of Dover, N. H., and is one of the best in the West. It is a large tract of land, containing a large body of water, and is well adapted for mining. The company has a large body of water, and is well adapted for mining. The company has a large body of water, and is well adapted for mining.

Several of the best of the property is being sold at a low price. The company has a large body of water, and is well adapted for mining. The company has a large body of water, and is well adapted for mining.

Send in your order now before stock is scarce. The company has a large body of water, and is well adapted for mining. The company has a large body of water, and is well adapted for mining.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

123 Milk Street, Boston

FROM CREAMERY TO CONSUMER!

FROM DAIRY TO DINER!

FROM THE FARM TO THE FEAST!

One Profit—No Middlemen When You Buy Our

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS.

We offer them at much less than usual figures for we purchase these goods by the ton to supply the 13 large stores under our management and the great advantages of this wholesale purchasing at little prices we share with you.

Quality is a Matter of Principle, not Price, with Us—We Keep the Best—Give Us a Trial.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE.

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

OTHER STORES—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro, Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

LONG AND LOOSE

These are the Characteristics of our New Overcoats.

The best stock of Warm Overcoats ever shown in this market is here for your inspection.

Prices are most reasonable: \$10.00 to \$18.00 buys a splendid garment, right up-to-date in style and quality.

For Boys, \$3.50 to \$10.00.

For Children, \$2.50 to \$8.00.

ALL SORTS OF UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

Table Cutlery,
Pocket Knives,
Carvers,
IN PEARL, IVORY AND STAG.

A.P. WENDELL & CO., 2 MARKET SQUARE.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK

BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates. References—John P. Hart, Rock Island Bank, and F. W. Hartford, 53 Highgate St.

HERALD ADS. GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

A 'DAMAGING STORM.

New England And Middle Atlantic States Suffer Considerably.

Pennsylvania Visited By The Worst Storm

For Years, And Four Lives Lost.

Montana Also Swept By A Blizzard And Live Stock Threatened With Destruction.

The "outstanding" storm which swept over New England Sunday night to have caused a record rainfall of the winter season of the country from the Maine coast to the Gulf of Mexico. Although much property damage was caused in New England, the loss to property in New York and Pennsylvania is considerable. The following despatches tell the story in brief:

IN MAINE.

Worst Storm This State Has Seen for Five Years.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 15.—The storm which prevailed at Bangor and all over Maine on Sunday was the worst known for the past five years and one of the worst ever experienced in the state. The snow in the city streets and country roads is all gone. The ice is out of the river and the water is rising. The pressure in the past twenty-four hours is three feet. The railroads west of Bangor have suffered most. No trains have reached this city since then and the night trains between this city and Portland have been cancelled.

The Storm at Lewiston.

Lewiston, Me., Dec. 15.—One of the severest frosts in many years was caused by the heavy rain storm of yesterday and today. The river has risen tremendously, but so far as reported, no serious damage has resulted in this city.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—Except for frosts in Maine, and some western portions of Massachusetts, the storm which swept up from the south last night, and passed over New England to the Provinces today, caused comparatively little property damage in this section. The warm rain which fell in torrents for eight or ten hours melted the snow on the high lands so rapidly that it caused the rivers in some sections to rise quickly. Over two inches of rain fell in one hour, while the wind blew a gale all day from the southeast. Rain ceased falling in Boston at three o'clock this afternoon, while the stars were shining at eight o'clock. At ten o'clock the wind shifted to the northwest and the cold breeze soon drove the mercury below the freezing point, after standing above sixty degrees for nearly two days.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 15.—Very heavy damage has resulted from the flood, caused by the down pour of rain and melting snow in various sections of New York state yesterday afternoon and last night. The telephone and telegraph wires are crippled and signs and electric railways are badly hampered. The heaviest damages occurred at Syracuse, Ithaca, Rome, Auburn, Troy and Watertown. At Syracuse the loss is estimated at \$250,000, and at Ithaca it may exceed \$150,000.

Railroad Cause Great Damage and Immense Property Loss.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The most serious damage to the New York Central and Hudson River railroad system was caused by the heavy rain and snow which fell Sunday night. The damage to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 15.—A storm which has recently and destructively swept over the state, has caused in this section for twenty-four hours, the heaviest rain and snow in many years. The damage to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000.

IN MONTANA.

Billings, Mont., Dec. 15.—A blizzard which has recently and destructively swept over the state, has caused in this section for twenty-four hours, the heaviest rain and snow in many years. The damage to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the property of the railroad is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The stone windows are all looking their best.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Syracuse, N. Y., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain. What this great medicine did for me I can't say for others."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

A HEAD ON COLLISION.

Eight People Killed and Eleven Injured on the Illinois Central.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 15.—Failure on the part of a conductor to obey orders is supposed to have been the cause of a head on collision on the Illinois Central, between Irene and Perryville early this morning. The two trains were an east bound passenger and a west bound freight. As a result eight persons are dead or missing and eleven were injured.

Another Train Wreck.

Holmes, Mont., Dec. 15.—Word from Phillipsburg, Montana, reports a passenger train wreck near Essex on the Great Northern railroad. Eight were killed and several injured.

A PROMINENT HAVERHILL MAN DEAD.

Mark Knipe Was President at Coronation of Queen Victoria.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 15.—Mark Knipe, one of the most widely known and wealthy shoe manufacturers, died today, aged seventy-three years. He was a graduate at Harvard and his collection of books is said to be one of the most valuable in the United States. He was the only man in New England who was present at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

WILL STRIKE TODAY.

American Express Employees in Lynn Want Better Pay and Regular Hours.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 15.—The drivers, conductors and helpers, employed by the American Express company in Lynn, voted tonight to strike tomorrow. They claim they are forced to work irregular hours for from thirty-five to fifty dollars a month and they ask for a ten-hour day and thirteen dollars a week. Fellow employees from other cities will be asked not to handle Express packages.

TO MEET HIS COUNSEL.

Admiral Schley Will Confer with Mr. Bayner in Washington.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15.—The Rear Admiral Schley has needed Attorney Bayner to help him in his case. He is now in Washington to meet his counsel. He is now in Washington to meet his counsel. He is now in Washington to meet his counsel.

TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Williamsport, Penn., Dec. 15.—A freight train on the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania railroad went through a bridge between this city and Newbury at six o'clock this morning. Three lives were lost.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Forecast for New England: Fair, colder Monday; probably snow in mountain districts Tuesday afternoon, diminishing northwesterly winds.

JOHN SWINTON DEAD.

New York, Dec. 15.—John Swinton, for years a leader with the labor organizations, and a writer on such topics, died today at his home in Brooklyn, aged seventy years.

SENIOR GUILD.

The first lecture of the season for members of the Guild is to be given this evening by Rev. J. B. Stearns of Concord. Mr. Stearns will give his impressions of Japan and the Japanese from a recent visit, with Mrs. Stearns, of three months to that remarkable people. After the lecture refreshments will be served to all present. Membership in the Senior Guild are assured of six free lectures on vital and interesting subjects, free use daily of the reading room, with nearly three hundred volumes in the library, nearly all the leading magazines, weekly religious papers and daily newspapers. Such opportunities for instruction and social life are rarely offered to the men of any church and congregation.

Gas is the cheapest and most easily managed of all fuels, provided care is given to its use. A good gas stove well managed will, counting in the time and care and lack of dust, cost one third less than coal.—December Ladies' Home Journal.

THE NEW PAPER COMPANY.

Interesting Article Published In The Building Business.

Tells What Excellent Timber Land The Company Is The Owner Of.

Carries Over 8,000,000 Cords Of Spruce, Poplar And Other Woods.

The following article from Building Business published in New York will be read with interest. "The White Mountain Paper company is preparing to engage in the manufacture of paper. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and includes William B. Plimpton, of Andover, Mass., who has been general manager of the White Mountain Paper company, and George B. Jones, of Boston, and Col. Robert A. C. Jones, of New York. The company's headquarters will be at Portsmouth, N. H., and it is now occupying its plant at that point. The company has about 600 square miles of spruce and poplar timber land in New Hampshire and Maine, and also a large tract of land in the Adirondacks. The company is now engaged in the manufacture of paper. The company is now engaged in the manufacture of paper.

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AT THE NAVY YARD.

The arrival of coal now at the yard is nearly discharged.

The yard physicians will vaccinate the employees again tomorrow.

The rainy weather of late has kept the pumps busy on the new dock.

Inspection of this yard and station have only just commenced.

Mrs. W. H. Sewell, wife of Commodore Sewell, is much improved in health.

The outfit for the U. S. S. Arkansas was shipped to Newport News on Saturday.

Captain Charles E. F. Wilde, U. S. N., passed Sunday at his home in Quincy.

Of the heavy anchors at one time left on the new dock, only twelve remain.

All the heavy iron and steel for the new construction country is being put in.

Several laborers in the yards and docks reported for duty on Friday and Saturday.

Iron frames for the new toilets to be erected over the new dry dock will soon be put in place.

The report of the Schley court of inquiry part of the chief topic of conversation on Saturday.

Deaths today of the brass foundry, and the sympathy of his shipmates to the loss of his sister.

The vessel ship in connection with the steam engineering is a very busy department at present.

William Reedy of the ship model room has returned to work after a vacation of fifteen days.

Many of the workmen are taking their vacation at fifteen days that ended today for the year of 1901.

A large building has been erected just off the new dock on the yard where a water meter will be placed.

Donald Marney, Andrew Frisbie and Thomas Heigh, have reported for duty in the crew of yards and docks.

The steam pipes for heating have all been laid, but the connection with the buildings remains yet to be done.

The stevedores, Miss Howard is expected home today or tomorrow and will remain here until the end of the year.

Two young men have already made application to take the examination for appointments as acting carpenter in the navy.

All the water pipes on the bridge and kitchen to the yard have been laid in and filled around with fine shavings and sawdust.

Petitions are being signed asking the Maine and New Hampshire delegations to vote for a bill to have ships built at the navy yards.

Draughtsman Welch of the steam engineering department left for his former home in Maine on the Pullman Saturday night, for a short visit.

The engine boiler and shafting taken out of the launch left here by the U. S. S. Marietta have been repaired and placed back in position.

Pay Director Edward Bellows, U. S. N., will not relieve Pay Inspector James E. Cain, U. S. N., as purchasing pay officer until January second.

This change is made in order to give time to fit up the new offices.

A petition was in circulation on Saturday in the steam engineering department to the senators and congressmen from this state to do all in their power to try and urge the navy department to have a ship built at this yard. It was readily signed by every man in the department. A similar petition will be taken up by the construction department.

AT THE NORTH CHURCH.

Rev. A. W. Mills of Ite preached in the North church on Sunday in exchange with the pastor. The discourse was from the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." There was excellent instruction in the sermon, and it was heard with much interest. The audience was very small, less than forty-five, and we presume it was the same in other churches. It those who live on the line of the street cars had used the cars as the two ministers who exchanged did, many more would have been present in all the churches, and the ministers would not have so many empty pews to discourage them. How many are afraid of a short walk in a rain on Sunday when the same rain would not keep them from the business and pleasures of life on other days.

The Foresters have an election of officers tonight.

The Volunteer Organist, the pastoral drama about which there has been considerable anticipatory interest, will be produced in this city at Music hall on Friday evening. The piece in a way is a temperance lesson. It is also a lucid exposition of some of the higher traits in human kind as contrasted to the sinister tendencies common in every community. The personalities are mostly reasonable. The chief scene discloses the interior of a church, with the volunteer or-



The Volunteer Organist.

ganist seated at his instrument, while the sweet, ringing voice of a boy singer is heard in the powerful melody of "The Holy City." The pastor, a minister of the church has declined to act because the daughter of a tobacco keeper sings with the choir. The fact that the minister of the place loves the same daughter, and thus arouses the uncompromising dislike of members of his flock, appears prominently in the development of the plot.

It is a highly entertaining performance, and one which people who have admired such dramas as Way Down East, The Old Homestead and Shore Acres will surely delight in witnessing. The cast is an exceptionally strong one.

DOCK WILL HAVE DEEP WATER NOW.

The big naval dock at New Orleans was towed up stream Friday to allow the dredgeboat to dredge the river bottom under the structure's permanent anchorage. It was anchored from the shore connections and held in place by three large mud hooks.

Superintendent F. E. Sprague, of the gravel company, said that he had contracted with Mr. Anderson to dredge the river bottom, where it is proposed to immerse the dock to fit the Sterling and Illinois, for a distance of 600 feet, while the area will be 150 feet wide. He would dredge until there is 50 feet, whereas there is now an average depth of 45 feet.

The dredging will begin a short distance above where the bow pontoon will lie, and will be continued until the coal wreck is encountered, where a new dredge bucket will be used to extract the coal and subsequently to break up the obstruction. The bottom will be deepened the full length of the dock.

Mr. Sprague said that the work would be finished in about six days at the latest.

Lieut. Ide, of the Japanese imperial navy, visited the naval reservation Friday afternoon at the special guest of Captain Merrell, commandant of the station. The oriental is in this country studying the naval methods of the United States, and also familiarizing himself with modern shipbuilding. He came to New Orleans from Washington specially to make an inspection of the dry dock. He was escorted over that structure by Captain Merrell, Commander Tawney and Civil Engineer Cunningham, U. S. N. The visitor was shown the engine room and explained the many details of the dock.

After he had examined every part of the structure, he was taken over to the reservation office, where the dock's plans and docking blue print of the Sterling and Illinois were put at his disposal and explained.

He left the dock site fully convinced that the dock is one of the greatest specimens of that kind of engineering in the world.

The average person does not know that fourteen men live on the dock just the same as they would on any ordinary steamship. The crew have excellent quarters on the starboard side of the stern side walls. There are elegant berths, messrooms, bath rooms, a gallery and a private office for Superintendent Anderson. In addition to an officers' mess.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BUILD SHIPS.

There is a strong movement now on to induce congress to direct that at least a portion of the ships authorized for the navy be built at the navy yards, as used formerly to be the rule. The navy department opposes the construction of ships at the yards, because it is claimed that the work can

be done more cheaply by private contractors. In this respect our navy department differs radically from the controlling powers in foreign navies, as all foreign countries of the first class construct their warships in their own dockyards, only contracting for such ships as cannot be constructed by the dockyard forces. As a result of this policy, the foreign naval powers have constantly at hand a force of skilled shipbuilders and artisans, and are able to undertake the construction as well as the repair of ships. With our navy yards devoted solely to repair work, they have become practically unfitted to build ships. This is to be regretted, as it puts the country at the mercy of private contractors who do not hesitate to take advantage of the situation.

There are three of our navy yards capable of being employed in the construction of warships, namely, the New York yard, the Mare Island yard, (near San Francisco) and the Norfolk yard. By sending more of the repair work to the smaller yards, these larger plants could be mainly devoted to shipbuilding. Of course, our navy yards could not construct all the ships required, and the greater number would have to be constructed at private yards; but at least one large ship could be built at all times in the upper yards. By this competition of the navy yards the cost of construction could be kept within bounds.

New Orleans Program.

The program might have also added Portsmouth and Boston to the list of yards equipped to build any size ship.

DECEMBER "AMERICAN BOY."

The December American Boy is full of good Christmas matter for the little boys. It contains seventy-five illustrations and a full page devoted to comic pictures entitled "Just for fun."

The stories are: "Little Peter's Christmas," a story of Christmas in the woods, by Bertha Esterbrook Goodier; "An Unexpected Santa Claus," or, The Old Stove That Spoke," by that well known writer or boys, Hozekiah Butterworth; "The Christmas Bear," a hunting story, by Mary H. Mc Coy; "Ann Margaret's Christmas Box, or Christmas on the Plains," by Morris Wade; "A Real Conqueror," a school story, by Ben Hanna.

Leading articles are: "Our Editor Among the Boys," Part III of "Working my Way Around the World"—the story of a boy who started to make his way out of the world without money on installment of "Fun and Profit in Frapping," by J. A. Newton; "An American Boy's Dark Room," by A. Seely Hall; "Simple Tricks for Boys," by Lyman H. North; "Around the World With Santa Claus," by Frank L. Scott; and "Familiar Talks With Boys," by P. R. Wells.

The following departments occupy a page or more each: Boys as Money Makers and Money Savers; Boys in Games and Sports; Home Industries or Boys; The Boy's Library; Boys in the Home, Church and School; Tips for Young Orators; The Order of the American Boy; The Boy Stamp and Coin Collector; Boys in the Animal Kingdom; For Boys to Think About; The Boy Photographer; The Boy Journalist and Printer; The Agassiz Association of Young Naturalists; The Puzzle Department; and What Boys are Doing.

This paper makes a splendid Christmas gift for a boy; \$1.00 a year.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner at the White House Friday night Secretary Root, Senator Hoar, Senator and Mrs. Hansbrough, Senator and Mrs. Tallaferra, Senator Gamble, Mrs. Holston, Miss Root and Miss Roosevelt.

A Managua report says that the Nicaraguan minister of foreign relations, Senor Sanchez, and the U. S. minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, William L. Merry, have signed a protocol for a treaty which provides for the admission into Nicaraguan territory of duty of flour, wines under sixteen degrees, fruits, fresh and dried, and preserved products from the United States.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS" do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often asked for a medicine cleaner to take and last night found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way.

Mrs. SARAH E. SELLARS, Latford, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Gries the Stomach.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Bristol Bowditch Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 229
NO-TO-BAC
Cascarets

An order has been issued from the navy department that all ships will prevent any unauthorized person from coming aboard.

It will be a long time before the navy department will be able to build ships in its own dockyards, only contracting for such ships as cannot be constructed by the dockyard forces.

The navy department is waiting to see what the administration intends to do in Cuba before it decides the fate of the old Spanish floating dock at Havana. The structure may not be sent to Cavite or Olongapo, after all.

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USEFUL HINTS.

Add a little soda when stewing a meat to make the flesh more tender. Use a speck of soda with the stewed mutton when making a mock bisque soup.

It cannot tomato ferment a little bit will restore it—Good Housekeeping.

To counteract the acidity of molasses, allow one teaspoonful of soda to one cupful of molasses.

For cleaning paint before repainting, use two ounces of soda to one quart of cold water. Afterward rinse with clear cold water.

For cleaning soda with cream of tartar, use one quart of water to one quart of soda.

For each quart of flour, soda should be pulverized and carefully measured whenever it is used in baking, as it is a very light powder which must be used with discretion and accuracy.

Fruit cakes may be made two or three months in advance of Christmas. In fact they are better when a year old. December 1 follow Home Journal.

How a Paucity of Bridegroom Caused His Bride to Take the Vow.

"I remember," said an old clergyman the other day, "that I was suddenly hard put to it to decide whether I should rear with laughter at a solemn service in the house of God or whether I should be very angry. The upshot was that I had such hard work to keep a straight countenance that I forgot to be angry at all. The incident arose in this way:

"It was in my early days in the ministry, and I was marrying a young farmer to a country lass in a backwoods church. About that time the women of America were just beginning to kick against the cause in our marriage service which makes them promise to love, honor and obey their spouses. The bride in this case wanted to escape the vow, but did not have the courage to refuse utterly to take it. Instead she tried to slur the sentence when it came her turn to repeat the words after me, and she said, 'To love, honor and obey,' leaving out the 'o' in the hope that I would not notice the omission. But I did notice the omission and stopped."

"You must say 'obey' clearly," I announced, "or I cannot go on."

"The bride hung her head, but a stubborn look came over her face, and I could see that it would take a lot of persuasion to make her change her mind."

"Will you not say 'obey'?" I asked.

"Say only what you hear."

"Come, now," said I coaxingly, "I will repeat the words again, and you say them after me."

"I did so, and the bride murmured, 'Love, honor and obey.' The irreverent fellow who gave me a wink 'Tidy' he said, 'The third time only wants coaxing.'"

"An indignant look and exclamation 'I'll say the same thing a hundred times and not a syllable more of this nonsense.'"

"The bride, who was very suddenly and unexpectedly, and I saw that he had no idea of insulting me, that he considered the whole thing a simple matter of business and that he had done me the compliment of a first choice from among all the members of the bar. So I answered quietly that I had never studied the law on that point and was too busy to look it up. You had better go to some head office."

"Well," I added, "you do me the favor to recommend the lawyer who has made, in your judgment, the most exhaustive examination of the criminal law that fits a case like mine?" he persisted.

"With pleasure," I replied. "Try the district attorney."—New York Post.

THE SMOKE CONSUMER WORKED.

That Was the Laundry's Great Objection to It.

"About a year ago," said a Chicago patent lawyer, "I secured a patent on a smoke consumer for a client of mine. He came into the office the other day, and I asked him what he was doing with his invention."

"Well," he said, "I haven't had much success with it. It's hard work to get a thing like that introduced. Last spring after a lot of arguing, I got a west-side laundry firm to try it, with the understanding that I was to take it out at my own expense if it didn't give satisfaction. After it had been in use a month or so I thought I'd go over and see how it was working."

"As I approached the laundry I saw that there wasn't a bit of smoke rolling out of the stack. In fact, it was almost impossible to see from the outside that there was a fire in the boiler. It made me feel mighty good to see that the thing was working so well, and I went into the office full of confidence."

"Well," I said to the senior partner, "how do you like your smoke consumer?"

"I've been going to write to you about that," he replied. "We want it taken out."

"You agreed to take it out at your own expense if it wasn't satisfactory, you know. We have the contract in writing."

"That's all right. I'm not denying that I agreed to take it out, but I'd like to know what the matter with it. I looked at it just now, and it seemed to be consuming the smoke all right."

"Oh, it consumes, as far as that's concerned, but since the smoke has quit rolling out of the stack a lot of our old customers seem to think we've shut down here, and they're taking their laundry somewhere else."

"Yes," the junior partner added, "and I can't imagine where we ever got the fool idea that we ought to help stop the smoke, anyway. It would be just as sensible for a saloon keeper to go around preaching temperance."

"So I had to take the consumer out, and I've decided to give up the idea of trying to introduce it among the laundries."—Chicago Record-Herald.

NO MORE OF THIS.

The county commissioners are studying to devise a means which will lessen the number of charges thrust upon the county by unfeeling though opulent relatives.

One case in particular which has attracted much attention is that of a man of eighty-five, formerly a well-to-do business man in this county—Lawrence, Mass., who had become incapacitated by injury, and who, it was said, was brought to the town of Haverhill by a son of means, who resides in Lawrence. The selectmen of Haverhill were asked to send him to the county farm and acquiesced. Another of his sons is connected with a bank in Kansas City, but both refuse to aid in their father's support.

The commissioners will ascertain if the county can support them, and if not, they will send them to the county farm.

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"As I approached the laundry I saw that there wasn't a bit of smoke rolling out of the stack. In fact, it was almost impossible to see from the outside that there was a fire in the boiler. It made me feel mighty good to see that the thing was working so well, and I went into the office full of confidence."

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"You agreed to take it out at your own expense if it wasn't satisfactory, you know. We have the contract in writing."

"That's all right. I'm not denying that I agreed to take it out, but I'd like to know what the matter with it. I looked at it just now, and it seemed to be consuming the smoke all right."

"Oh, it consumes, as far as that's concerned, but since the smoke has quit rolling out of the stack a lot of our old customers seem to think we've shut down here, and they're taking their laundry somewhere else."

"Yes," the junior partner added, "and I can't imagine where we ever got the fool idea that we ought to help stop the smoke, anyway. It would be just as sensible for a saloon keeper to go around preaching temperance."

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A WOMAN WITH A WILL

And Just Because She Had a Will She Would Make No Will.

In his book, "Among the Northern Hills," Dr. William C. Prime introduces to his readers a judge whom he makes tell the story of a will which he did not draw up after all. The judge was summoned in a great hurry to see an old lady who had managed her farm for forty years, since her husband's death. She had two sons and a stepson, John, who was not an admirable person. After a long drive on a stormy night the judge found the old lady apparently just alive and was told by the doctor in attendance to hurry, as his patient was very weak.

I had brought paper and pen and ink with me. I found a stand and a candle, placed them at the head of the bed and after saying a few words to the woman told her I was ready to prepare the will if she would go on and tell me what she wanted to do.

I wrote the introductory phrase rapidly and, leaning over toward her, said, "Now go on, Mrs. Norton."

Her voice was quite faint, and she seemed to speak with an effort. She said: "First of all I want to give the farm to my sons Harry and James. Just put that down."

"But," said I, "you can't do that, Mrs. Norton. The farm isn't yours to give away."

"The farm isn't mine?" she said in a voice decidedly stronger than before.

"No, the farm isn't yours. You have only the life interest in it."

"This farm has been run for going on forty-three years next spring isn't mine to do what I please with it? Why not, judge? I'd like to know what you mean?"

"Why, Mr. Norton, your husband, gave you a life estate in all his property, and on your death the farm goes to his son John, and your children get the village houses. I have explained that to you very often before."

"And when I die John Norton is to have this house and farm whether I will or not?"

"Just so. It will be his."

"Then I ain't going to die!" said the old woman in a clear and decidedly ringing and healthy voice. And so saying she threw her feet over the front of the bed, sat up, gathered a blanket and covered about her, straightened her gaunt form, walked across the room and sat down in a great chair before the fire.

The doctor and I went home. That was fifteen years ago. The old lady's alive to-day. And she accomplished her intent. She beat off John, after all. He died four years ago.

LAW POINTS.

An offer to enter into a contract must be accepted within a reasonable time to render it obligatory.

A contract by telegraph is complete only when the party making the proposition has received notification of its acceptance.

A chattel mortgage which authorizes the mortgagor to control the mortgaged property and to sell it in the regular course of business is void.

Where no date is fixed for the performance of a contract a reasonable time is intended, and no default can attach until after a demand to perform and failure or refusal to perform.

The publishing in a newspaper of an advertisement warning the public not to purchase a described note does not bind one who neither saw the advertisement nor had knowledge of its contents.

Where goods were partially destroyed before delivery and a claim made by the buyer for a deduction and the seller agreed to accept a check for a certain amount, which check was delivered and accepted, is constituted an accord and satisfaction, a settlement.

The blowing of a factory whistle at unreasonable hours in a populous community, which is entirely unnecessary and so harsh and terrific as seriously to interfere with plaintiffs' reasonable enjoyment of their habitations, is held in Hill versus McBurney Oil and Fertilizer company (N. J., 52 L. R. A. 395) to be a nuisance which may be enjoined.

Stone Cake.

In very unusual seasons the people of Rajputana, in India, are deprived of seeds and succulent roots of various kinds. Under these very adverse conditions the barks of trees and even ground up rocks are resorted to principally to give bulk to the scanty meal and thereby to stay the pangs of hunger for a longer time.

A soft stone found at the Bikanir-Marwar border of Jaipur is largely used in that part of the country to give bulk to the meager meal.

This stone is friable and easily ground into fine powder. It contains an oleaginous substance of such a nature as to impart qualities, and the people have found that when finely ground and used in proportions of about one-fourth to three-fourths of flour it does not impair digestion for a considerable time.

A Lake of Scents.

On the Mangshlak peninsula, in the Caspian sea, there are five small lakes. One of them is covered with salt crystals strong enough to allow a man and beast to cross the lake on foot. Another is as round as any circle and a lovely rose color. Its banks of salt crystals form a setting white as the driven snow to the water, which not only shows all the colors from violet to rosy red, but from which rises a perfume as of violets. Both the perfume and the color are the result of the presence of seaweeds, the violet and the pink.

Domestic Repartee.

Mrs. Fidgett—Are the stars shining, John?

Mr. Fidgett—Did you ever know the stars to do anything else than shine?

Lover—Mr. Fidgett—Is the rain still coming down, Bessie?

Mrs. Fidgett—Did you ever know it to do anything else than come down, John?

Mr. Fidgett—Yes. I have known it to hold up.—Boston Transcript.

To the Barber.

Millionaire—The count and I are not on good terms. I once mistook him for a barber who used to shave me.

Friend—Did you get shaved?

Millionaire—No. I'd be glad to apologize, but I don't know where the barber's now.—London Fun.

At the Livery Stable.

"I haven't had much experience in horseback riding."

"Aw, dat's all right. Dat hoss will give you a plenty."—Indianapolis News.

Hard Luck.

Remarker the hard luck man: "Pame, fance, did you say? Why, if I should ever become famous, I would say out of style."—New York Times.

MEN AS THEY PASS.

George O. Davis has served for fifty years in the naval office of the custom house in Boston.

The prime minister of Holland, Dr. Abraham Kuypers, is the first doctor of divinity and preacher to hold that position.

Governor Hill of Maine is having built for him at Augusta a house which when completed will cost him \$200,000 and be the most expensive house in the state.

Sir Joseph Dimsdale, who has just been installed as lord mayor of London, is a graduate of Eton and is the first Eton boy who has filled the office for a period of 130 years.

Lyman D. Goff is to build a clubhouse for boys at Pawtucket, R. I. It is expected to attract the young fellows who now lounge about the city streets. Mr. Goff is a millionaire manufacturer.

President Roosevelt keeps his office desk in a very orderly manner. He uses the shears and paper cutter that were presented to him when he assumed the duties of vice president last March.

Dr. Richard J. Gatling recently entered upon his eighty-fourth year. For his birthday thoughts he might have had the pleasant calculation that the famous gun of his invention has killed 250,000 men since 1862.

Governor Edward Coffin Lewis of Waterbury, Conn., who bequeathed \$2,000,000 and more to his family, stipulated in his will that none of the trust funds provided for should ever be placed in railroad securities.

John H. Wilkinson, the richest man in Chelsea, Mass., is among that city's recent dead. When a boy of sixteen, he began work, doing chores for a neighbor. A year later he was a carpenter's apprentice. He made his fortune as a builder.

In 1875 Fred Wellhouse, the Kansas apple king, was a wage earner. He knew a good deal about orchards, however, and began on a small scale to raise fruit. Now he has 1,240 acres of orchards, and his apple crop this year was 60,000 bushels.

THE WHIRL OF FASHION.

Plaited tulle is used effectively upon many hats.

Fur tails appear as ornaments on garments not otherwise trimmed with fur.

There are gloves laced up the back, the ends of the lacing finished with tassels.

Bowknots of tulle for the hair or other sheer material in delicate colors are outlined with sequins.

Persian lamb is made up into the fancifully shaped muffs in which this materials more often appear.

Heavy white silk embroideries are let into the thick white scratch wool which is used in some of the smart hats of the season.

White silk linings of black long coats for women have rows of black velvet ribbon stitched down the front edges for ornamentation.

Irish lace collars appear upon all sorts and kinds of gowns and coats. They are broad turn down collars as a rule and sit snugly over the shoulders of waist or jacket.—New York Times.

THE WRITERS.

The real name of Gorky, the Russian writer, is Aleksiel Maksimovich Plesnikov. "Gorky" is a name of guerre, meaning "the bitter end."

Dr. Conan Doyle says he wrote his first story at the age of six. It was about a fight between a man and a tiger, "but," says the doctor, "I can't recall which won."

Onida, as Mlle. de la Ramee prefers to call herself, is now an elderly lady, but she still affects the white muslin frocks and pale blue ribbons of a bygone era. She is the autocratic queen of a large circle of admirers at Florence, where she has an ideal home and an extraordinary collection of dogs.

Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist, says that when he first taught himself how to write plays it was his custom to witness the same piece six nights a week in order to learn the technique. He keeps a stock of characters, plots, scenes, incidents and themes all lying ready for use and simmering in a dramatic stockpot.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

The average attendance at the New York public schools last year was within a fraction of 400,000.

A college for the higher education of women is talked of for Kentucky by the Presbyterians of that state. The proposed endowment fund is \$500,000.

Joseph L. Thompson of Franklin, N. H., who is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, has taught school in that town and vicinity for sixty-five years.

"If I had as many sons as Priam of Troy," said President Alderman of the Tulane university, New Orleans, "and though I should be worth millions of money, I would educate my boys in the public schools."

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Argon has been found to be composed of five other gases, so that the atmosphere is now known to contain seventy-five elements.

Deparacry has isolated a new chemical element and named it europium. In properties it lies between gadolinium and samarium. Its atomic weight is about 151.

M. L. Chatelier, a French scientist, has succeeded in making the finest white marble by heating limestone by electricity. The experiment is interesting only in the scientific sense, as the cost of the artificial marble would be prohibitive.

THE TOILING CHILDREN.

On Moral, Hygienic and Economic Grounds Child Labor is Harmful.

In the course of their tour of inspection through industrial Chicago the representatives of the women's clubs are finding many things that are not pleasant to look at or to think about. Among these is child labor. No matter how familiar one may be with Mrs. Florence Kelly's strongly written pamphlet on "Our Toiling Children," the first glimpse one has at the spectacle these children actually present while they are toiling is always something of a shock. The thing has to be seen in order to be understood. The long, low room, so gloomy as to need artificial illumination even at midday and so charged with smoke and steam that the children show through the murkiness like goblins in a cave cannot be adequately described until modern industrialism has its poet. Meanwhile he who would know what it means must go and look at it.

It has been frequently suggested, however, that the parents of the children who are working need their help. This argument was presented to the clubwomen in several of the factories which they visited. If the family cannot get along without the money that the children earn, how can the state rightly interfere?

In answer to this question it may be admitted that there are certain exceptional cases where it is necessary for one reason or another that children should do some kind of work even before they are fourteen. But this admission does not invalidate the general principle that child labor is an evil from the standpoint of economics as well as from that of hygiene and morality. It has been shown time and again that child labor really adds nothing to the wage earning power of the community. It may seem at first that the child's wages are clear gain. Such is not the case, however. The inevitable result of child labor has been a decrease in the wages of the father, continuing till the total sum earned by the family is no larger than it was before the children began to work. The standard of comfort remains at exactly the same point. In other words, child labor is in the nature of a temporary relief, which turns out to be a permanent injury to all concerned.

It is not only that wages are not raised, if that were the whole effect of the system, things would be just as they were before and there would be little cause for complaint. But, meanwhile, the home has been broken up, the children's physical and mental development has been stayed, and the strength and intelligence of the laborer of the future have been seriously imperiled. It may be justly concluded, then, that the practice of putting children to work is absolutely defenseless except in certain extraordinary cases for which special provision could be made by a board appointed for that purpose. The case against child labor is as complete as the most cautious reformer could wish. Its evil results morally, physically and intellectually need only to be pointed out, while the economic fallacy involved in it appears clearly when the matter is thoroughly studied and can be found exposed in almost any work on political economy.

It is evident, therefore, that the officers of the law need not fear they are inflicting an injury upon the community when they enforce the law in all its strictness. It is time that the whole system of child labor were abolished. Few persons really know the extent to which it prevails. According to the census figures of 1890, at least 5 per cent of the laborers of this country are under sixteen, and if Mrs. Kelly's article in The Arena in 1894 can be trusted these census figures are lower than they should be. Statistics aside, however, anybody who will take the trouble can see for himself that the law, even as it is now, is continually violated. These violations have no sufficient excuse. Child labor debases the present and mortgages the future. It has no right to exist, and its disappearance will have a most beneficial effect upon the strength and morale of the nation.—Chicago Tribune.

Cheap Labor in India.

An English bridge builder with experience of life in India gives an interesting account of the wages of cooly and other caste men who have to be drawn upon for a working force in riveting, skilled workmen being very scarce. It appears that all sorts and conditions of men are impressed into the work, without consideration of their previous occupations. Whereas a blacksmith is always a blacksmith in India and the man born to a carpenter father follows the trade of his parent, in riveting any caste may be drawn upon. Accordingly, there are sometimes milkmen, butlers, gardeners and even outcasts impressed into closing the rivets in the several members of bridges. The pay for the head riveters is about 30 cents a day; for the holder on, 16 cents. They drive 100 one inch rivets a day, seven days a week, with no extra pay for Sunday, and often they are on scaffolds 200 feet from the ground in a temperature of 115 in the shade.

Eight Hours in 1909.

M. Baudin, French minister of public works, says the Paris correspondent of the London Times, has obtained the sanction of his colleagues to a scheme to reduce gradually the hours of labor in the mines. The plan provides for nine hours' labor beginning next July, eight and one-half hours in 1904 and eight hours in 1909.

Meanwhile the number of strikers at Anzin, department of the Nord, is increasing. It is probable that a congress of miners will be held in January to consider the question of a general strike.

EVOLUTION OF THE SWORD.

The Five Stages Through Which This Weapon Has Passed.

While peering around one of the many old curiosity shops down on Fourth avenue, where are to be found all sorts of interesting curiosities, I saw a row of five swords hanging on the wall differing in shape and workmanship and apparently placed where they were for some special purpose.

"See," said the proprietor, who showed pleasure because I seemed interested, "that tells the story of the stages that the sword has passed through in its evolution. I divide it into five distinct parts. See that first one on the left, shorter than the others and broader at the point. It came from a ruin in southern Italy and represents a barbarianism. It was for sanguinary use and tells us of the epoch of carnage. It was hand and throat cutting in those days."

"Then comes a longer and more elaborate sword that was carried in the days when legends were born and is credited with feats that it never performed. It was called 'good sword' and 'trusty sword' in those days, and although it did some good work, it was more of a badge of telling of the wonderful things that the owner might do it occasion should require."

"Here is the third one, with its handle in the form of a cross, that tells us of the feudal time and of the piety that prompted the crusades and the killing of the Saracens for a sentiment."

"Then we have this more slender blade that tells us of the days of fencing and of when gentlemen all carried swords as a mark of station and for offensive and defensive purposes when occasion required."

"And here is the last chapter in the evolution history, showing a sword that is a mere military accoutrement, without any idea of being used for any purpose other than a badge of rank. Its glory has departed, its end has come, for it is now being discarded even as an emblem of military authority and will be known only in song and story."—New York Herald.

WONDERS OF THE ALPS.

Their Most Impressive Features Selected by Guidebooks.

Myriads of British and American tourists are year after year delighting themselves with the grandeur of Alpine travel. Nothing in the world's history is more impressive than the story of the Alps. Ten or twelve million years ago, possibly far more, a long uneven line of weakness, a crack or fissure in the earth's crust, stretched away from France eastward hundreds of miles. On this line followed huge volcanic outbursts.

Next ensued a vast slow subsidence which went on through geologic epochs until where Mont Blanc now rears its summit 15,780 feet was a sea fringing at all continents. Large rivers cutting into it. Deposits of mud, sand, gravel, were laid on in another sea the sinking went on until the layers became 50,000 feet, nearly ten miles, thick. Then at last commenced a great uplifting. The struggling subterranean forces raised a huge wall, hundreds of miles long, and the rocks, crumbled, crushed, contorted, rose above the waters and continued to rise, forming lines of mountain chains and making Switzerland a tableland. Every man since then rain and snow, river, glacier and avalanche have been sculpturing into peaks and carving into lakes and valleys that vast platform with its recent sedimentary covering and primeval granite core.

The result is a land of unequal grandeur. Find you this in the guidebook? Not a word of it. Yet Professor Judd in his charming "Volcanoes" (Kegan Paul) told the tale years ago in half a dozen pages. Would not the traveler look on the Matterhorn, the Jungfrau, the stupendous Spilgen, the massive Gotthard, the Mer de Glace, the deep lake of Geneva, with quickened interest had he this story before him? And it can be told so easily, but 'tis not there.—London Telegraph.

A Story of Stevenson.

After one of Dumas' plays which he saw presented in Paris and in which a man employs an unworthy stratagem against a woman Robert Louis Stevenson wrote:

"I came forth from that performance in a breathing heat of indignation. On the day down the French stairs I trod on an old gentleman's toes, whereupon, with that severity which so well becomes me, I turned about to apologize and on the instant, perceiving an opportunity, stopped the apology midway and addressed something in French to this effect: 'No, you are one of the persons who have been applauding that piece. I retract my apology.'"

"Said the old Frenchman, laying his hand on my arm and with a smile that was truly heavenly in temperance, irony, good nature and knowledge of the world, 'Ah, monsieur, vous êtes bien jeune' (Ah, sir, you are very young)."

Willie Knew a Way.

Four-year-old Willie found a new way to keep a promise the other day. His older brother John hid their sister Nellie's doll and told Willie not to tell where it was. Nellie came in later and asked Willie where it was.

"I promised not to tell you," the little fellow replied.

"Oh, please tell," pleaded Nellie.

"No, I can't tell you, Nellie," replied the boy. "But I will tell mamma, and you can listen."—New York Mail and Express.

Working Under Water.

Submarine divers have not yet succeeded in reaching 200 feet below the surface with all the advantage of armor, air supply and weights to sink them. The effort has been made to reach a wreck in 240 feet of water. The accounts state that at 130 feet the diver began to experience serious trouble. At 200 feet, after suffering terribly, he lost consciousness and was brought up. Divers cannot work much below 100 feet.

Her Shape.

Kitty—My dressmaker says it is such a pleasure to fit a gown on me.

Edith—Considers it a sort of artistic triumph, I suppose. The true artist delights in difficulties.—Boston Transcript.

Landed.

Agnes—Well, Ferdie has finally proposed. I knew he would.

Ethel—Why, you said you thought he had no intention whatever of proposing. "Well, he didn't have,"—Tit-Bits.

Many a man's success is due to the fact that he never attempts to do anything beyond his ability.—Chicago News.

Every man desires happiness, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of providential good faith.—Life.

THE WHIRL OF FASHION.

Very elegant French costumes of cloth are made with flounce, strapings, Eton jacket, muff and toque of velvet.

Silver buttons, both dull and polished, are very much in vogue and are used on every sort of garment from velvet to serge.

Cream applique lace on black or fruitly colored velvet is much used in elegant millinery and for opera pelerines, vests, girdles and stock collars.

The camellia's hair felt hats in "picture" shapes are very pretty and smart looking. Many are bound with fur, mink and sable being a favorite trimming.

The new Spencer waist, closing with buttons and buttonholes at the center of the front, has the dip outline below the belt and close coat sleeves with bell cuffs.

Admirably suited to a slender figure is the new blouse jacket closed in double breasted style or worn open and made with a standing or turndown Napoleon collar.

Corsetry and silk faced velveteens in golden brown, silver gray, lustrous moss green and other handsome winter colors are set forth among the popular fabrics of the season.—New York Post.

BILL OF THE PLAY.

Pauline Hall says she may head an opera company next season.

Ethel Brandon has returned to her old part in the "Two Little Vagrants." Joseph Jefferson will, as usual, spend the winter at his home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Elsie De Wolfe's dressing room at the Victoria, New York, is decorated in pink. Pink is Miss De Wolfe's favorite color.

Paul M. Potter is to write the words to Leslie Stuart's tunes under a contract with Charles Frohman for a musical farce.

Maudie Adams is the subject of an exceptionally readable and profusely illustrated book by Acton Davies, the well known dramatic reviewer.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will head separate companies next season. Mr. Mann will star in "The Red Klob" and Miss Lipman will star in "All on Account of Eliza."

Versatility tells in the western stock companies. The "heavy man" and the "leading juvenile" in one organization, being athletic, gave trapeze feats between acts of a drama.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Give some of the skim milk to the fowls.

Have the poultry house so warm that the combs will not freeze.

It never pays to crowd the fowls at any time, especially when they must be kept confined the greater part of the time.

Sunflower and hemp seeds make smooth, glossy plumage. They are of ten used to advantage in feeding fowls for exhibition.

Under ordinary conditions fowls that have a variety of food do not need artificial stimulants or pungent condiments to keep them in health.

Properly to dress all kinds of poultry the fowls should be dry plucked after being killed by cutting them in the throat through the mouth.

While quality of the meat is not indicated by the color of the skin or legs, buyers prefer the yellow. The breeds that have yellow legs are the Cochins, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Leg horns, Plymouth Rocks and Dorking.

THE WRITERS.

Marion Crawford says that novels are "pocket theaters." In the number of his contributions to this form of entertainment he is easily the Shakespeare of the day.

In Poland the rewards of literature appear to be considerable. Henry Sienkiewicz, the novelist, whose silver jubilee the Poles recently celebrated, was presented with a chateau and an estate on the memorable occasion.

Stephen Phillips, the poet, is a Cambridge university man, but never graduated. He won a scholarship, but at the desire of his cousin, Frank Benson, the Shakespearean actor, he forsook the university for the stage against his family's wishes.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, is a prophet not unheeded at home. Applause for him recently interrupted a theatrical performance. Rising to his feet, he shouted: "I am neither a ballet dancer nor a Venus de Milo! What are you staring at me for? Keep your eyes on the stage!"

RAILWAY TIES.

The Missouri Pacific is establishing line machine shops all along its lines. Russian railway officials have received instructions not to allow any card playing in the cars.

Sweden promises to be the first country to substitute electricity for steam upon a large scale on railroad lines.

The Santa Fe has issued an order that no one addicted to the use of cigarettes shall be given employment by that company, and a number of cigarette smokers working for the company have been dismissed.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A process has been patented for making artificial woods out of pulp, so as to imitate such costly kinds as mahogany and rosewood.

A clock that will strike during the day and remain silent during the night watches has been produced to meet the objections of those who dislike the sound because it awakens them.

TRAPPIST MONKS.

These Volaries of Silence Are Cheerful and Contented.

One scarcely would look for cheerfulness among those volaries of eternal silence, the Trappist monks. Everybody has heard of their great monastery in Kentucky, where, isolated from the world, the Trappists yet minister by their labors to the welfare, and of the silent and austere life they lead. There are several monasteries of this order in the world, and in all of them the monks are said to be an extraordinarily cheerful and contented lot.

Herbert Vivian, who writes of them in his "Romance of Religions," says: "It is true that they get up at 2 in the morning; that they limit their meals to a small allowance of vegetables, washed down with spring water; that their days are devoted to manual labor, relieved only by frequent intervals of prayer; that they sleep on beds of planks and straw; that their thoughts are constantly centered upon their latter end, and that there is no relief for their hardships, even when at the point of death, when, as a last, most signal object lesson, they are removed from their straw and laid upon a heap of ashes. Yet they are, nevertheless, as contented and cheerful a lot of people," he says, "as can be found among the most zealous pleasure seekers."

He declares that while prisoners who have been condemned to silence and seclusion generally have gone mad, the Trappist monks find that their vows of silence confer a fresh zest upon their chants in church and upon all their devotional exercises, and it is certainly a fact that they enjoy extraordinary health and spirits and generally attain to a good old age.

Upon the death of one of the monks, his body, borne on a rude wooden bier, with his brown cloak as his only winding sheet, is placed in the center of the church. Some half dozen candles in tall wooden candlesticks are lighted around him, and the brothers take turns in praying beside him, never leaving the body alone until the time comes to place it in the grave which it has been one of the dead monk's duties to dig for himself while yet alive. And yet these people, of whose life and death the bare recital gives the ordinary man the blues, are described as jolly, happy, full of spirits and contentment. It

THE HERALD.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1901.

The republican will decide while the democrats cravies.

Perhaps Bryan will not content date moving from London to Boston.

Those Bulgarian friends seem to be having a cold and unbecomingly winter.

In our conception of a fair, the trust's peril seems to be making its own undoing.

It has been demonstrated that a Virginia that is not to be related to a party line.

Well, that's a good thing, and he can talk about other subjects than Cuban politics.

It seems sure that we have to deal with the attitude of demand to exceed the crop of farmers as to cabinet members.

Why does not Senator Wellington develop disposition to believe him if to resign—and then accept the challenge?

Delegates yet to be sent to the next Pennsylvania republican convention, as far as to whom Mr. Quay is going to nominate, now for governor, but private reports from Florida this subject have called the attention of a state legislature has been determined the future by the "absent in manner."

That more people should be dying annually in Porto Rico than are born, as is the case in the case of the population, for the number for the year ended June 30, 1901, nearly twelve thousand persons, and that of the island, for want of sufficient nourishment, is not a full production enough for our population there. With the new American made coal in operation, which are now being introduced into the island, with work and American wages, this evil of importation of non-nourishment will disappear. The Porto Ricans who were not as laborers to Hawaii were at first found too weak for work on the sugar plantations, but subsequent advances in the condition of the island have been made that they were brought into a better condition than they were accustomed to. The full development of Porto Rico is yet to come. When it fully under way the progress of the island will easily exceed that of Hawaii. There can be no doubt that the Porto Rican population will be greatly benefited by it.

WHAT OUR CONSULS SAY.
To the Editor of the Portsmouth Herald—Sir:
Coal.—During the last few years American coal has been exported to Mediterranean ports. It can easily be assumed that this export will make considerable progress, and the time will come when American coal will make its appearance in sharp competition with the English product in Genoa and Port Said and other markets of the Mediterranean Sea.
Hon. Jay White, United States Consul, Vancouver.
Peanuts.—"One of the most interesting incidents in the oil trade during the last six months has been the arrival of several hundred tons of de-oiled peanuts from the United States, the first ever imported from America. The quality is understood to have been very satisfactory, and there will be a market for as many as can be forwarded from the southern states."—Hon. Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General, Manila.

Cotton Fabrics.—"I take pleasure in reporting the success attendant upon the first serious experiment in introducing American cotton fabrics into this market, where hitherto English wares have held undisputed sway."—Hon. Thomas H. Norton, United States Consul, Harput, Turkey.
Abyssinian Trade.—Consul General Skinner further says: "The railroad constructed under the joint direction of France and the Abyssinian emperor is being rapidly completed, and it will be but a short time before the 150 kilometers (239.5 miles) between Harar and the capital, Addis Ababa, are completed. In this region the United States should take a very active interest. We have at present a very thriving trade with the Abyssinian empire, mainly in our staple products, such as cotton and petroleum. This region is perhaps the most promising to our people of all the portions of Africa, and the least known." **Farm Machinery.**—Five times as many American made agricultural machines were sold this season in Greece as in the season before. In spite of unfavorable crop conditions, such more could be done if American manufacturers were represented by their agents in the principal trade centers of Greece. Our consul at Athens, Hon. F. W. Jackson, so reports, and points out the want of a direct line of ships from some American port.
Permitting.—The Greek department of finance ordered 72,000 cases of American petroleum and cancelled the order placed with Russia because of inferior quality. The order was for 1,500 net pounds weight of 72,000 gallons.
Each of the consuls quoted is entitled to credit for the clearness and brevity of his information.
Very truly yours,
WALTER J. BALLARD,
Associate Editor, N. Y. December 11.

19. James Fay and Margaret Fitzgerald, both of Portsmouth.
20. Clarence G. Newson and Alice L. Gatechell, both of Kittery, Me.
21. Crosby Creamer of Waldoboro, Me., and Sarah J. Miles of Portsmouth.
22. Uldige Gallette and Catharine Dillon, both of Portsmouth.
23. John R. Kennett and Maude Ethel Ryan, both of Portsmouth.
24. Charles R. Pearson and Louise A. McCaffery, both of Portsmouth.
25. Francis J. Cousins and Gertrude E. Jenness, both of Portsmouth.
26. Albert G. McNabb and Mary A. Kohnbeck, both of Portsmouth.
27. Paul King and Eda M. Harriman, both of Kennebunk, Me.
28. Amos Howell and Mary J. Poor, both of Portsmouth.
29. William B. Powell and Mary Taylor, both of Portsmouth.
30. Charles M. Shepard and Augusta H. LeGros, both of Portsmouth.
31. Alfred D. Marden and Ada C. Henderson, both of Portsmouth.
32. Oscar G. Randall and Mary E. Kennedy, both of Portsmouth.

Deaths.
Burial permits were issued by the city clerk during the month as follows, the date given in each case being that of the issue of the permit:
Date. yrs. mo. dy.
2. Thomas J. Bari, 68
Died, Portsmouth.
3. Lucetta Tarleton, 87 8 7
Died, Portsmouth.
4. Nancy M. Scott, 69 8 10
Died, Portsmouth.
5. Eunice Augusta Seavey, 72
Died, Exeter.
6. Maria Parsley, 81 5 15
Died, Portsmouth.
7. Charles E. Hammond, 68
Died, Portsmouth.
8. Joseph V. Thibodeau, 26 8 26
Died, Portsmouth.
9. James E. Guppy, 65 8 23
Died, Portsmouth.
10. Annapa A. Ball, 75 2 30
Died, Boston.
11. Edmund Whalley, 70 1 9
Died, Madbury, N. H.
12. Harriet O. Foster, 59 10
Died, Portsmouth.
13. Susan T. Fishley, 79 5 21
Died, Portsmouth.
14. Saml. T. Holbrook, 49 9 2
Died, Boston.
15. William A. Kelley, 3 23
Died, Portsmouth.
16. Martha A. Marden, 90 1 1
Died, Portsmouth.
17. John Blute, 86
Died, Portsmouth.
18. Corn Frances Cornelius, 27 19
Died, Portsmouth.
19. Susan S. Foster, 66 10 2
Died, Chelsea, Mass.
20. Mary E. Dwyne, 76 4 4
Died, Portsmouth.
21. Frances M. Dueschire, 3 22
Died, Portsmouth.
22. Annie Lloyd, 33 6
Died, Newington.
23. George W. Penhall, 70
Died, Portsmouth.

BIRTHS.
Child to
John S. and Mary F. Trevelyan (daughter).
Henry L. and Sadie M. Jewett (son, Everett Nelson).
William Howell and Louise E. Peabody (son).
John E. and Louise Johnson (daughter).
John A. and Sadie Crompton (son).
Alman and Rosa Blum (daughter).
Charles E. and Fannie Eastman (son).
John H. and Ida M. Atwell (daughter).
R. Franklin and Mabel E. Wain (daughter).
Frank P. and Clara E. Caswell (daughter).

MARRIAGES.
Hawley M. Lunt of Edmuntson, Me., and Ethel W. Hamilton of Chicago, Ill., at St. Charles, Me.
John Pratt of Kittery, Me., and Theresa Smith of Boston, Mass.
Michael Presley and Robert M. Cronin, both of Portsmouth.
Leander D. Grant and Mary A. Barr, both of Portsmouth.
Roy S. Ellis and Hannah N. Jones, both of Kittery Point, Me.

Twentieth Century Medicine.
Cascarets Candy Cathartic are as far ahead of ancient pill poisons and liquid physic as the electric light of the tallow candle. Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, loc.

REPORT FROM THE REFORM SCHOOL.
J. G. Gluck, Superintendent, Pruntytown, Va., writes: "After trying all other advertised cough medicines we have decided to use Foley's Honey and Tar exclusively in the West Virginia Reform School. I find it the most effective and absolutely harmless." Sold at Philbrick's pharmacy.

STILL ALARM.
On Sunday evening about eight o'clock, the chemical was called out to a tenement house on Albany street, where a chimney fire was in progress. A stream from our little fire lighter soon subdued the flames without much damage.

PORTSMOUTH ATHLETIC CLUB.
Christmas day will be appropriately observed. Members will be invited to contribute toward the expense of the observance, and a member of the Christmas committee will wait upon the boys for a small contribution.

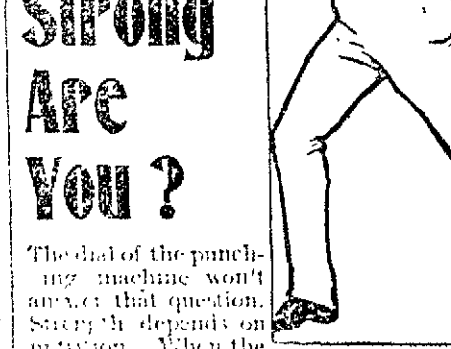
Old Linen.
All old linen should be carefully saved as the different tubercles, naps and other articles become worn out in the home, and after reserving a certain amount for unexpected sickness and accidents the remainder should be sent to hospitals, where it proves invaluable.

Italian Duels.
Soldiers and journalists are the most frequent duellists in Italy.

Polishing the Shoe Tips.
Hair such as is used for mattresses makes the best kind of filling for the tips of long foot shoes. It is cooler than tissue paper or cotton batting because it admits of ventilation.

How Strong Are You?
The fact of the punching machine won't answer that question. Strength depends on nutrition. When the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the body fails to receive its full supply of nourishment and it becomes weak. That is why no man is stronger than his stomach.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition. The food eaten is then perfectly digested and assimilated and the body is made strong in the only possible way—by nutrition.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver.



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CLERICAL ANECDOTES.
How the Parson is Sometimes Worsted by the Layman.
He very occasionally gets it in church, as in the classic case instanced by the late Dean Ramsay, who relates that on a sultry summer Sunday afternoon a country congregation felt and yielded to the temptation to drowsiness with a remarkable unanimity. Almost the only person apparently awake was the village idiot who sat in the front of the "pew," with steady gaze fixed on the minister. Singing him out as an example, the parson sharply rebuked his flock for their sleepiness. "Why," he exclaimed, "even the poor afflicted one, Dart Janie, as ye call him, can manage to keep awake." "Aye; but, minister," retorted Janie, not quite comprehending the situation, but dimly resenting the sudden publicity given to his doings, "if I hadna been an idiot I wad ha' been sleepin' too."

Two Captains.
One Dies for His People, the Other's People Die for Him.
Ruskin in his "Essay on War" says: "It is wholly incredible to me how well educated princes who ought to be of all gentlemen the gentlest and of all nobles the most generous and whose title of royalty imposes only their function of doing every man 'right'—how these, I say, throughout history should so rarely pronounce themselves on the side of the poor and of justice, but continually maintain themselves and their own interests by oppression of the poor and by wresting of justice, and how this should be accepted as so natural that the word 'loyalty,' which means faithfulness to law, is used as if it were only the duty of a people to be loyal to their king and not the duty of a king to be infinitely more loyal to his people."
"How it comes to pass that a sea captain will die with his passengers and lean over the gunwale to give the parting boat its course, but that a king will not usually die with much less than his passengers—thinks it rather incumbent on his passengers in any number to die for him? Think, I beseech you, of the wonder of this."
"The sea captain, not captain by divine right, but only by company's appointment; not a man of royal descent, but only a plebeian who can steer; not with the eyes of the world on him, but with feeble charges, depending on one poor boat, of his name being ever heard above the wash of the fatal waves; not with the cause of a nation resting on his act, but helpless to save so much as a child from among the lost crowd with whom he resolves to be lost, yet goes down quietly to his grave rather than break his faith to those few fugitives."
"That you created by divine right, your captain with the lines of a hundred shields of kings upon his breast, your captain whose every deed, brave or base, will be illuminated or branded forever before unescapable eyes of men, your captain whose every thought and act are beneficent or fatal from sun rising to setting, blessing as the sunshine or shadowing as the night—this captain as you find him in history for the most part thinks only how he may tax his passengers and sit at most ease in his cabin."

A Duck's Suicide.
Sportsmen who hunt ducks on inland streams and lakes have frequently known them to dive when wounded and fail to appear again.
A professional guide who has shot ducks for many years along the upper Hudson says he has solved the mystery. He shot a wood duck that fell wounded and dived in still water. It did not reappear, and when he came to look for it under water he could see the bird hanging with its bill to a root. It was quite dead, and considerable force was necessary to loosen it from the root.
The hunter, firmly believing that the duck committed suicide by drowning to keep from falling into the hands of its mortal enemy—man.

Planting a Vine.
Remember when you plant a vine that you are planting for time, and make a good provision for its growth. Don't dig a hole just large enough for the plant and thrust it in, leaving it to "sink or swim, survive or perish," as best it may. Rather do you give it a fair show for its life. Choose a place in good sunlight. Dig a hole two feet deep and a foot and a half square. Cart away the earth and fill the hole with well rotted compost, putting good garden soil on top in which to set the plant. You have thus supplied it with something to grow on, and the plant will reward you accordingly.

Nowiseed.
To stop nowiseed apply cold water or ice to the forehead and nose or ice to the back of the neck or to the roof of the mouth. It does not check the bleeding, but it checks the action of the blood vessels, and the cotton first in a strong solution of alum water. Raising the arms high above the head sometimes stops the bleeding.

The Jar Domestic.
Wife—Do you know of what you remind me?
Husband—No; but I know of what you remind me of.
Wife—What?
Husband—Of every little thing I happen to forget.

JINGLES AND JESTS.
The Spirit of Christmas.
All hail the genial time of year
When every heart is kind,
When far and near there is good cheer
And care is left behind.
Old folks forget, old ladies aside,
Now hearty claps of hands
While far and wide at Christmastide
Love reigns throughout the land.
Forgive, forget, a truce to pride;
Be glad and all friendship gifts.
At any Yuletide on every side
We're "worked" for Christmas mirth.
—New York Journal.
Queer.
"It's mighty hard to judge by appearances," said Uncle Eben. "When you see a man with a new suit of clothes, you never kin tell whether he's got a whole lot of money or whether he's 'jes' done spent it all."—Washington Star.
The Professor.
"And yet," said the professor, struggling with a burnt and blackened steak of unusual toughness which the cook lady had just brought in, "they say woman's work is never done!"—Chicago Tribune.
The Saddest Days.
These are the saddest days; once more,
In spite of all advice,
Dear little Willie lies away
With little Remond, and they,
Of course, break through the ice.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Somewhat Like One.
"Did you notice how she jabbered away when she sat there between these two men?"
"Goodness, yes! It made me think of a tongue sandwich!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.
Sex in Questions.
"There is sex in questions."
"How so?"
"Why, will she have him? Is essentially masculine, while 'Can she get him?' is the feminine of it."—Chicago Post.
In Happy Land.
A fire on a winter's night,
When shivers are chill and gray;
An easy chair, a book in sight,
And heaven isn't far away!
—Atlanta Constitution.

An Exaggerator.
Harry—Fred says there is only one girl in all the world for him.
Dick—That's just like Fred's exaggeration. He knows well enough there isn't even one.—Boston Transcript.

Knowledge.
"Is better not to know too much
As through the world you go
Than 'tis to know a lot of things
That really aren't so."
—Philadelphia Press.

Consolations.
"So you won't chop the wood?"
"No, lady," answered Meandering Mike in a tone of deep sorrow. "I'm a kleptomaniac. I'm afraid I might steal some of it."—Washington Star.

Learnin' Question.
Sounds of Christmas in the air,
Whistling time an' singin',
And such this mornin' everywhere:
"What's Santa Claus a-borin'?"
—Atlanta Constitution.

Appropriate Name.
Mrs. Snaggs—Why are canards so called?
Mr. Snaggs—Because usually they are things that a fellow can hardly believe.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Retribution.
He wrote some lines on time
When the gas was burning dim,
But that was many years ago;
Now time is writing lines on him.
—New York World.

Sweet Charity.
"Look here, boss," said the beggar.
"You've given me a counterfeit."
"Is that so?" replied the good man.
"Well, keep it for your honesty!"—Philadelphia Press.

Skating Song.
Oh, little children, now we fear
It is about that time of year
When on the ice you daring creatures
Will fall and bust your little features!
—Denver Times.

A Great Need.
Sandy Dikes—Dis medicine is guaranteed to keep away every kind of grip.
Billy Congate (anxiously)—Will it keep away de bulldog's grip, pard?
—Chicago News.

A Holiday Reflection.
You know 'twill soon be Christmas
By the frost, the song, the joke,
By your strongly generous impulse,
By the fact that you are broke.
—Washington Star.

The Way Some Clubwomen Act.
Mrs. Whyte—Does she belong to the Improvement club?
Mrs. Browne—No. The Improvement club belongs to her.—Somerville Journal.

It Certainly Does.
It may seem paradoxical,
But it really beats the band
How debts, when contracted,
Are quite likely to expand.
—Chicago News.

The Obvious Reason.
"Ardup says he's just got to raise the wind. What's the occasion?"
"I think he wants to blow himself."—Chicago Tribune.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST FINE OLD KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY
Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.
R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.
For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

MUSIC HALL.
F. W. Hartford Manager
Friday Evening, Dec. 20th
One Performance Only.
Mr. Harry Martell
Presents a play with a moral as strong as a sermon.

THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST
The Great Religious Play.
Endorsed by the Clergy
Prices: - 35, 50 and 75c
Seats on sale at Mr. H. Hall box office Wednesday, Dec. 18th.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

PENNYROYAL PILLS
CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
Original and Only Genuine
SAFE, SURE, AND PAINLESS
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

They Both Jumped.
She—Did she jump at your proposal of marriage?
He—Yes, and her father made me jump too.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Dismal Outlook.
The wintry winds that blow,
They chill me to the soul,
For who, I'd like to know,
Will trust me for my coal?
—Philadelphia Press.

Must Keep Her Busy.
Mrs. Tattler—I'd have you know I weigh my words.
Mr. Tattler—It must keep you awfully busy.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Winter's Joy.
In winter time I love to hear
The new day break and then
To pull the covers still more near
And go to sleep again.
—New York World.

An Early Start.
Dentist—When did your teeth first begin to trouble you, sir?
The Victim—When I was about one year old.—Chicago News.

An Impression.
This world, it is a busy place.
Each has his task to do,
And every man's seems easier
Than that which falls to you.
—Washington Star.

That or Nothing.
Smith—Why did you call Brown a liar?
Jones—Well, I had to call him something.—Chicago News.

The Dish For Him.
Turkey 'bout a mile too high,
Weather sorter chilly;
Never could beat possum pie,
So 'fraid, I'm in a fix!
—Atlanta Constitution.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.
WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.
Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.
Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Carlson, II. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. F.
Meets at Hall, Daniel St. Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.
Officers—A. N. Wells, E. R.; H. B. Dow, Treas.; William P. Gray, Sec.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A.
Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.
Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Piko, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcolm D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Professional Cards.
W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.
Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7:30 to 10 Evenings

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE.
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.
81 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours:
(Sun) 9 A. M. to 4 and 7:30 P. M.

The Famous HOTEL WHITTIER,
Open the Entire Year.
FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.
If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.
J. T. WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S SEA VIEW,
HAMPTON BEACH,
Where you get the famous FISH DINNERS.
Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.
JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.
THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works,
and has received the commendation of every Architect and Engineer generally. Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.
FOR SALE BY: BROUGHTON

THE HERALD has all the latest news.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
In Effect October 14, 1901.

Leave Portsmouth

For Portland—8:20, 8:15, 10:53, 12:25, 3:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland & Bangor

For Portland—8:45, a. m., 2:45, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Wells Beach

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Rochester

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 10:52, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 5:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:47, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:40, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:15, p. m.

Leave North Conway

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester

Leave Rochester—7:10, 9:47, a. m., 5:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:40, a. m., 4:05, 6:33, p. m.

Leave Dover

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 4:40, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton

Leave Hampton—12:10, 11:30, a. m., 2:13, 4:50, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:50, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:00, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and Intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a. m., 5:02, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:11, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:25, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, VT, Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets: sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

York Harbor & Beach R.

Leave Portsmouth—8:40, 10:50, a. m., 2:50, 5:50, p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:25, 10:00, a. m., 1:30, 4:05, p. m.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45, a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:45, 7:45, p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15, a. m., 12:15, 12:35, p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, a. m.

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